

licherweise handelt es sich um eine noch unbeschriebene Art.

Pyrilididae.

Syngamia abuystalis Walk., 1 ♀.

Hesperiidae.

Rhopalocampa forestan (Cram.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

57.82—89

57.92 Braconidae (91.1)

On some New Bornean Species of Braconidae.

By P. Cameron, New Mills by Stockport, England.

(Concluded from p. 139.)

***Iphiaulax lynceus*, sp. nov.**

Black; the wings blackish to the basal abscissa of cubitus and the basal posterior part of the 1st cubital cellule, the 2 discoidal cellules and slightly beyond them; the rest lacteous; the basal nervures, lower part of 1st transverse cubital nervure and the base of accessory black; the stigma and apical nervures pale ochraceous. Head and thorax smooth and shining; the abdomen closely longitudinally striated, opaque, the 2nd segment more strongly striated on either side of the keel; which has the dilated base longer than it is wide and narrowed towards the apex; the apical prolongation is wider than usual and extends to the base of the apical third of the segment; it is shining, smooth, except for a few scattered punctures on the base. Sutureform articulation wide, stoutly striated; the apex of the 3rd segment is depressed and striated; there are distinct, crenulated furrows on the apices of the 4th and 5th. ♀.

Length 7 mm; terebra 7 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B. A.)

Face rugosely punctured and covered with white pubescence; there is a smooth line down the centre of the top; front and vertex weakly punctured; the frontal furrow wide, the centre deep, the sides obliquely sloped. Temples wide, oblique, the occiput slightly rounded.

***Iphiaulax? ingratus*, sp. nov.**

Black, the head, thorax, fore legs, the middle except the tarsi, underside of antennal scape and tegulae, red; the ventral surface white, the sides of the segments with longish black lines, the basal 4 dilated at the base on the innerside, the last segment with a narrower line all round the outer edges, the 2 lines uniting at the apex, through the segment becoming gradually narrowed to a point; there is no area on the 2nd segment; wings dark fuscous, the nervures black, the stigma dark testaceous; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the transverse basal.

The hair on the apical half of the sheaths of the ovipositor is white. ♀.

Length 20 mm, terebra 27 mm.

Sadong, Sarawak, Borneo, August (John Hewitt, B. A.).

Face sparsely covered with black hair. Tips of mandibles black. There is a distinct keel down the middle of the front, extending from the ocelli to the apex: its basal half thin, the apical dilated. Abdomen more than double the length of the thorax, the basal 3 segments being longer than it. Metanotum and sternum densely covered with fuscous pubescence. Basal slope of 1st abdominal segment smooth, depressed; the following part is oblique, stoutly striated, the striae clearly separated and with a triangular, almost smooth, space on the base; the rest is finely, closely, irregularly striated; the lateral furrow is regularly, somewhat stoutly transversely striated; at the base and apex of these is, on the outer edge, a tubercle. The 2nd segment is in the centre of the basal half, regularly longitudinally striated, the striae becoming gradually narrowed to a point; it is bordered by a wide, smooth depression, which ends in a fovea; the rest of the segment is irregularly longitudinally reticulated-striated, the striae more or less broken; the 3rd and 4th segments are irregularly reticulated, the striae more or less broken; their base longitudinally striated; there are crenulated furrows on the base of the 3rd, 4th and 5th segments; the lateral spurs are also crenulated; the space behind than raised, smooth and shining; the transverse furrow on the apex of the 5th is wider and deeper than the others, and the apex is more distinctly curled up.

This species is an *Iphiaulax* in all respects, except that the transverse median nervure is not interstitial. There is no genus of *Exothecini* in which it can be placed.

***Ischnagathis*, gen. nov.**

Discoidal and 1st cubital cellules not separated. Radial cellule short, narrow; the transverse cubital nervures united in front, the 2nd with a long branch; transverse median nervure not quite interstitial, being received very shortly beyond the transverse basal. Stigma long, roundly curved behind; the radius issues from shortly behind its centre; parastigma distinct, longer than wide; the transverse basal nervure is joined to it by a short branch. Eyes large, projecting; the malar space not quite half their length. Vertex and front without keels. Mesonotum trilobate. Scutellum not margined. Metanotum not areolated. Abdomen twice the length of the thorax; the 1st segment slender, as long as the following 3 united; these are strongly, closely longitudinally striated. Thorax and apical segments of abdomen densely pilose. Spurs

short. Claws short, bifid. Hind coxae lengthened, half the length of the femora. Ovipositor as long as the abdomen. Metathoracic spiracles about 5 times longer than wide. The 1st abscissa of the radius short, half the length of the 1st transverse cubital nervure; there are only 2 abscissae.

Comes nearest to *Megathis*, which may be known from it by the mesopleurae having a crenulated furrow, by the metanotum being areolated and by the 1st abscissa of the radius being short and as long as the 2nd.

Ischnagathis petiolata, sp. nov.

Black, the antennal scape, labrum, mandibles, palpi, inner eye orbits, base of prothorax, tegulae and legs pale yellow, the base of 1st abdominal segment narrowly, the 2nd and the 4th to shortly beyond the middle, rufo-testaceous, the hind femora above, apex of tibiae and the 4 hinder tarsi, black; wings hyaline, the apex from the stigma fuscous, the costa, stigma and nervures black, the costal nervure to shortly beyond the middle testaceous. The pubescence dense, pale fulvous; it is longest on the scutellum and metanotum. The apex of the 1st abdominal segment is irregularly stoutly striated; the part in front of the striae is depressed. Temples short, obliquely rounded; the occiput is not quite transverse. ♀.

Length 11 mm, terebra 7 mm.

Bidi, Sarawak, Borneo, November (John Hewitt, B. A.).

The basal 4 ventral segments are testaceous, the spurs black. Clypeus laterally bounded by a curved furrow. Mandibles testaceous, their teeth black. Flagellum of antennae densely covered with short, stiff black hair.

57 (46.7)

Canarische Sammelexkursionen.

Von K. M. Heller-Dresden.

(Fortsetzung.)

Unser erster Ausflug am 27. April führte uns in südwestlicher Richtung, an dem ärmlichen Kirchlein vorbei, aus dem Orte heraus in ein ausgetrocknetes Bachbett. Obwohl dessen Abhänge reich mit Blütenpflanzen bedeckt waren, konnten wir nicht genug über die Insektenarmut staunen. Der vorgeschrittene Wiesenflor und die rasch von wenig über 10° C. des Morgens bis zu 25° C. mittags ansteigende Temperatur, das Geschmetter des hier häufigen, aber flüchtigen, wilden Kanarienvogels täuschte uns über die Frühe und selbst für die Canaren diesmal aussergewöhnlich kühle Jahreszeit hinweg, was wir erst später erkannten. Trotzdem war das Bachbett voll-

kommen dürr und sowohl das Umwenden von Steinen, als auch das Durchsieben von Geniste fast ergebnislos. Im wesentlichen waren es Staphylinen wie *Philonthus ebeninus* Grav., *concinus* Grav., *Oxytelus complanatus* Er., *Staphylinus canariensis* Gemm. u. Har. und *olens* Müll., die bei diesem Ausflug erbeutet wurden. Auf dem Bergabhang war auf Blüten die bereits auf der Isleta beobachtete *Tropinota squalida* Scop. eine häufige, aber auch fast die einzige auffallende Erscheinung, denn das Kötschern lieferte nur noch *Anaspis proteus*, *Anthicus guttifer* Woll., *Dasys dispar* (?) Woll., *Psylliodes vehemens* Woll. und *Apion rotundipenne* Woll. während von Schmetterlingen fast nur *Pieris daphidice* L., *Pyrameis cardui* L. und *indica* v. *vulcanica* God., *Colias edusa* F. und *Chrysophanus phlaeas* L., *Pararge xiphioides* Stgr. flogen.

Die nach dem zweiten Frühstück unternommene grössere Tour (in allen einheimischen Gasthäusern gibt es nur Pension [zu 5—6 Pesetas] mit drei Mahlzeiten; des Morgens erstes, ungefähr 11 Uhr zweites Frühstück und um 7 Uhr abends die Hauptmahlzeit, letztere beiden mit mehreren warmen Gängen) führte zunächst den östlichen tieferen Taleinschnitt aufwärts, der nur in seinem oberen Teil im Bachbett einige Pfützen aufwies in und an denen wir *Agabus biguttatus* Oliv., *Gyrinus urinator* Ill., *concinus* Klug und *dejeani* Brull., ferner *Bembidium atlanticum* Woll. (1 Stück) und *subcallosum* Woll. finden, während eine Untersuchung der teilweise zu Ställen benutzten Höhlen beiderseits des Wasserlaufs ergebnislos blieb. Ein Absturz mit kleinem Wasserfall machte es unmöglich den Barranco weiter aufwärts zu folgen und so kletterten wir in südwestlicher Richtung den Hang hinauf, um uns sogleich wieder zwischen wohlbestellten Feldern (meist von Saubohnen) zu befinden, die wir in der angegebenen Richtung einem Pfad folgend, durchquerten, um nach 20 Minuten einen, an dem nach Lechuza führenden Weg gelegenen Hain von Edelkastanien zu erreichen, der ungefähr 100 m über San Mateo liegen mag. Kaum zeigte sich hier und da ein junges Blättchen in den Kronen der Bäume und das trockene Laub auf dem Boden ergab beim Durchsieben nur *Cymindis cineta* Brullé, *Coptosthetus crassiusculus* Woll. und zwei unangefärbte *Laparocerus sulcirostris* (Woll.) Ergiebiger war das Umwenden von Steinen da sich unter diesen *Calathus barbatus* Woll. und *canariensis* Har. (= *advena* Woll.) in einiger Anzahl fanden. Mit besonderer Ausdauer widmeten wir uns aber dieser Sammelmethode, nachdem meine Frau den ersten *Carabus coarctatus* Br. gefunden hatte; doch verging mindestens eine Stunde rastlosen Suchens, ehe ich eines zweiten Exemplares habhaft werden konnte. Als auffallenden Erscheinungen begegneten wir hier der grossen *Scolopendra valida* Lucas und der *Helix* (*Hemicyclo*) *gaudryi* Orb.